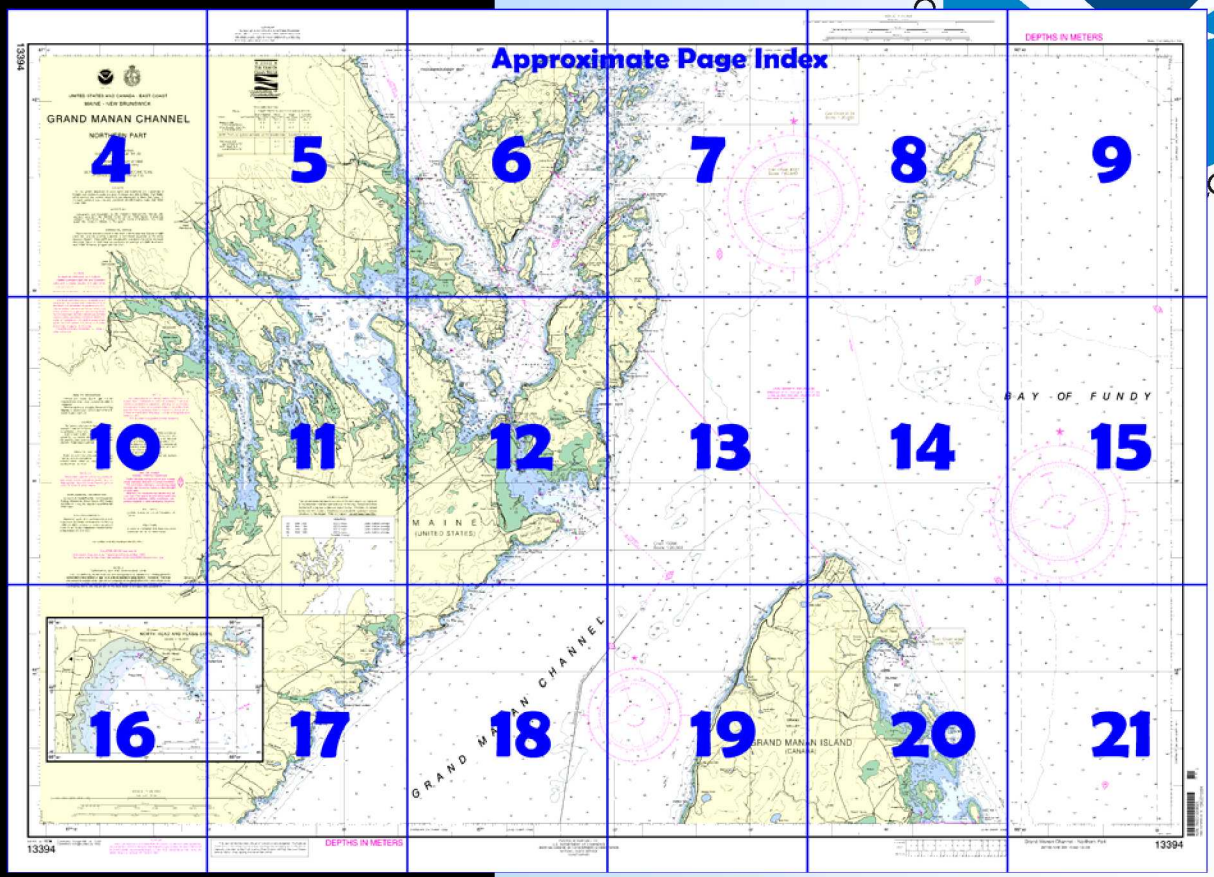
BookletChart™

Grand Mahan Channel - Northern Part

(NOAA Chart 13394)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

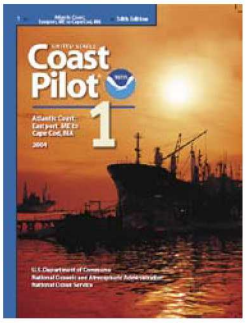
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(3) **Grand Manan Channel**, between the coast of Maine and Grand Manan Island, is an approach from westward to Quoddy Narrows and Passamaquoddy Bay. It is the most direct passage for vessels bound up the Bay of Fundy from along the coast of Maine. The channel varies in width from 5.5 miles abreast Campobello Island to 10 miles abreast Southwest Head, the southern point of Grand Manan Island. The western approach is marked by Machias Seal Island Light, which also marks most of the rocks and ledges that lie southwestward of Grand Manan Island. With the exception of the dangers between Machias Seal Island and Grand Manan Island, and the 33-foot unmarked rocky patch known as **Flowers Rock,** 3.9 miles west-northwestward of Machias Seal Island, the channel is free and has a good depth of water. The tidal current velocity is about 2.5 knots and follows the general direction of the channel. Daily predictions are given in the Tidal Current Tables under Bay of Fundy Entrance. Off West Quoddy Head, the currents set in and out of Quoddy Narrows, forming strong rips. Sailing vessels should not approach West Quoddy Head too closely with a light wind.

(4) The **Bay of Fundy**is a feeding and nursery area for Endangered North Atlantic right whales. (peak season: June through December) and includes the Grand Manan Basin, a whale conservation area designated by the Government of Canada. (**Special precautions should be taken to avoid these animals.**)

(17) The coast southwestward between West Quoddy Head and Moose Cove (44°44.2'N., 67°05.6'W.) is in general rocky, wooded, and steep-to, and is indented by several coves of slight importance. Along this stretch of coast from West Quoddy Head to Long Point (44°40.1'N., 67°09.3'W.), and particularly off Jims Head (44°45.7'N., 67°03.0'W.), a very rough sea builds up quickly when the wind is contrary to the tidal current and small craft may find themselves beset and unable to make the shelter of the coves without assistance. In 1986, a similar condition was reported to exist from Long Point as far southwest as Cross Island.

(19) **Morton Ledge,** covered 6 feet and marked by a buoy, is 2.2 miles southwestward of West Quoddy Head Light, and 0.3 mile offshore. **Boot Cove** 4 miles southwestward of the light, has a few small fishermen's houses at the head.

(20) **Baileys Mistake,** 5.5 miles southwest of West Quoddy Head Light, appears from offshore to be a good anchorage, but the holding ground is poor and it is not a good harbor even though a few fishing boats moor here. The village of **South Trescott** is at the head of the harbor. **Bailey Ledge,** which uncovers 5 feet, obstructs the western half of the entrance. A buoy marks the southern side of the ledge. **Jims Head,** on the northeastern side of the entrance, is 160 feet high and prominent. A whistle buoy is 0.2 mile south-southeast of the head.

(21) **Haycock Harbor,** the head of which is **The Pool** is 6.3 miles southwestward of West Quoddy Head Light. The Pool is sometimes entered by small craft at high water. The depth inside is reported to be 7 feet. **Sandy Cove** is an open bight just southwestward of the harbor.

(22) **Moose Cove** is 7.8 miles southwest of West Quoddy Head Light. **Eastern Head,** the eastern extremity of the north entrance point, has a 198-foot hill behind it. **The Porcupine,** a distinctive 280-foot hill, is 1.8 miles northwestward of the head. **Mink Islet** and **Little Mink Islet,** 6 feet high, are on **Eastern Head Ledges,** which extend over 0.2 miles offshore. **Little Moose Islet,** 10 feet high, is 250 yards northward of the ledges.

(23) **Moose River,** at the head of Moose Cove, bares at low water. There is a small wharf on the south side of the river at its narrowest point. On the north side of the river a rocky spit makes out, forming a natural shelter for small boats.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 20/02
Corrected through LNM Jul. 9/02

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

FISH TRAPS

Numerous uncharted fish traps may exist shoreward of the 10 meter curve.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot No. 1 and Canadian Sailing Directions, Nova Scotia (SE Coast) and Bay of Fundy, for important supplemental information.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 5 1/2° from the normal variation have been observed off the east coast of Campobello Island.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Concord, MA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the Canadian Hydrographic Services with additional data from the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, International Boundary Commission, U.S. Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard and Canadian Ministry of Transport.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.286″ Northward and 2.088″ Eastward to agree with this chart.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water meters	Mean High Water meters	Mean Low Water meters	Extreme Low Water meters
Eastport, ME (44°54'N/66°59'W)	5.9	5.7	0.1	-1.4
West Quoddy Head, ME (44°49'N/66°59'W)	5.0	4.9	0.1	-1.4
NOTE: The following levels are based on the Canadian Datum (Lowest Normal Tide)				
Welshpool, N.B. (44°53'N/66°57'W)	----	6.5	0.9	----
North Head, N.B. (44°46'N/66°45'W)	----	6.2	0.9	----

(501)

NOTE X
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE

The lines delimiting the territorial sea and contiguous zone represent an interdepartmental committee's interpretation of legal principles as applied to geographical information. The lines are subject to revision when required by correction of the geographic information shown or by reinterpretation of the legal principles involved. Where differences occur between adjacent or overlapping charts, the lines shown on the most recent chart issue take precedence.

13394

67°15′ 10′ 45° 55′

★ 2002 ★ THE YEAR OF CLEAN WATER
Celebration & Recommitment

UNITED STATES AND CANADA - EAST COAST

MAINE - NEW BRUNSWICK

GRAND MANAN CHANNEL

NORTHERN PART

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:50,000 at Lat. 44° 50′

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

DEPTHS IN METERS AND DECIMETERS
AT LOWER LOW WATER LARGE TIDE

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum: Mean Higher High Water meters	Mean High Water meters
Eastport, ME (44°54′N/66°59′W)	5.9	5.7
West Quoddy Head, ME (44°49′N/66°59′W)	5.0	4.9
NOTE: The following levels are based on the Canadian Datu		
Welshpool, N.B. (44°53′N/66°57′W)	----	6.5
North Head, N.B. (44°46′N/66°45′W)	----	6.2

(501)

HEIGHTS

In U.S. waters, elevations of rocks, lights and landmarks and clearances of bridges and overhead cables are given in meters and refer to Mean High Water, while contour and summit elevations are referenced to Mean Sea Level. In Canadian waters all elevations and clearances are referenced to Higher High Water Large Tides.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the Canadian Hydrographic Services with additional data from the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, International Boundary Commission, U.S. Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard and Canadian Ministry of Transport.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

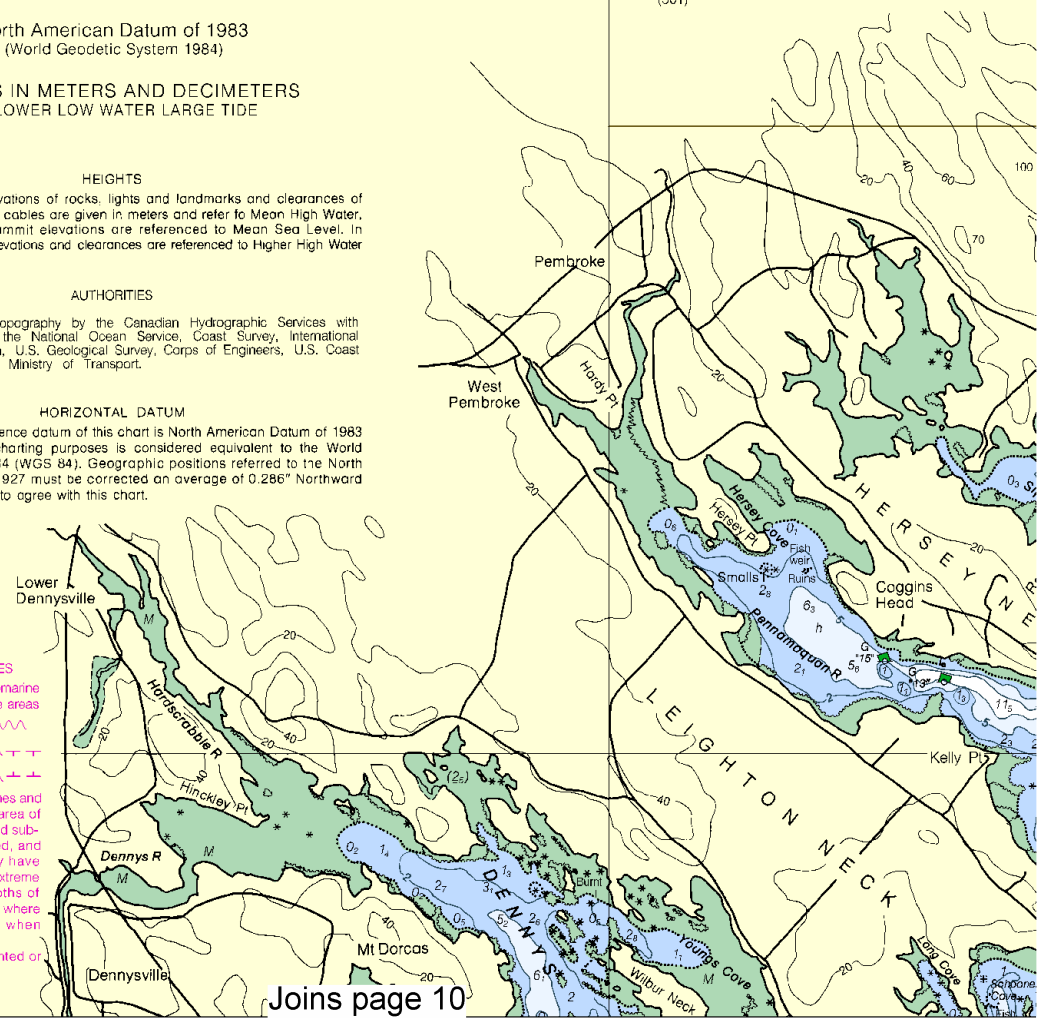
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.286″ Northward and 2.088″ Eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.



Joins page 10

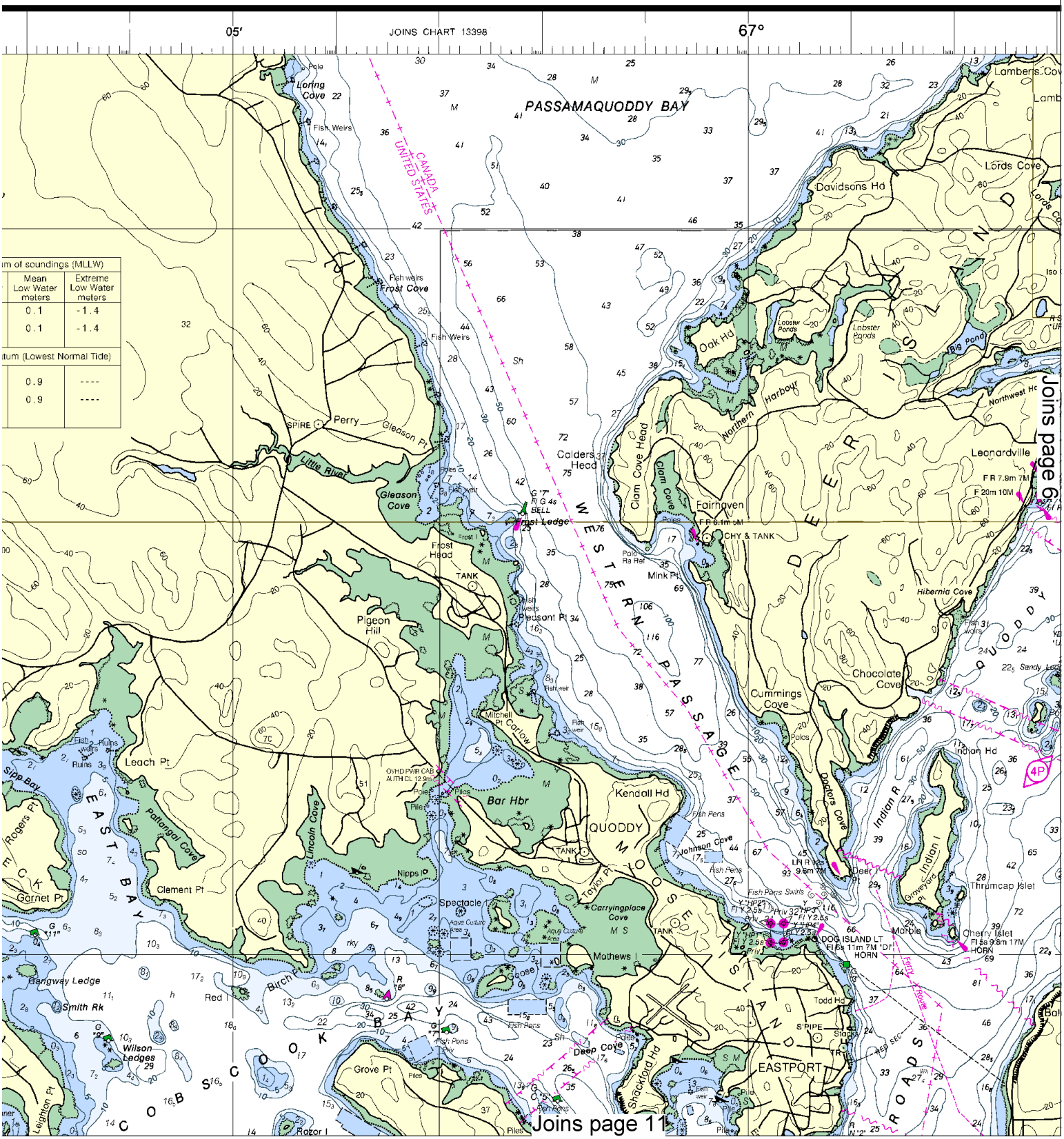
4

North

Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:50,000 See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

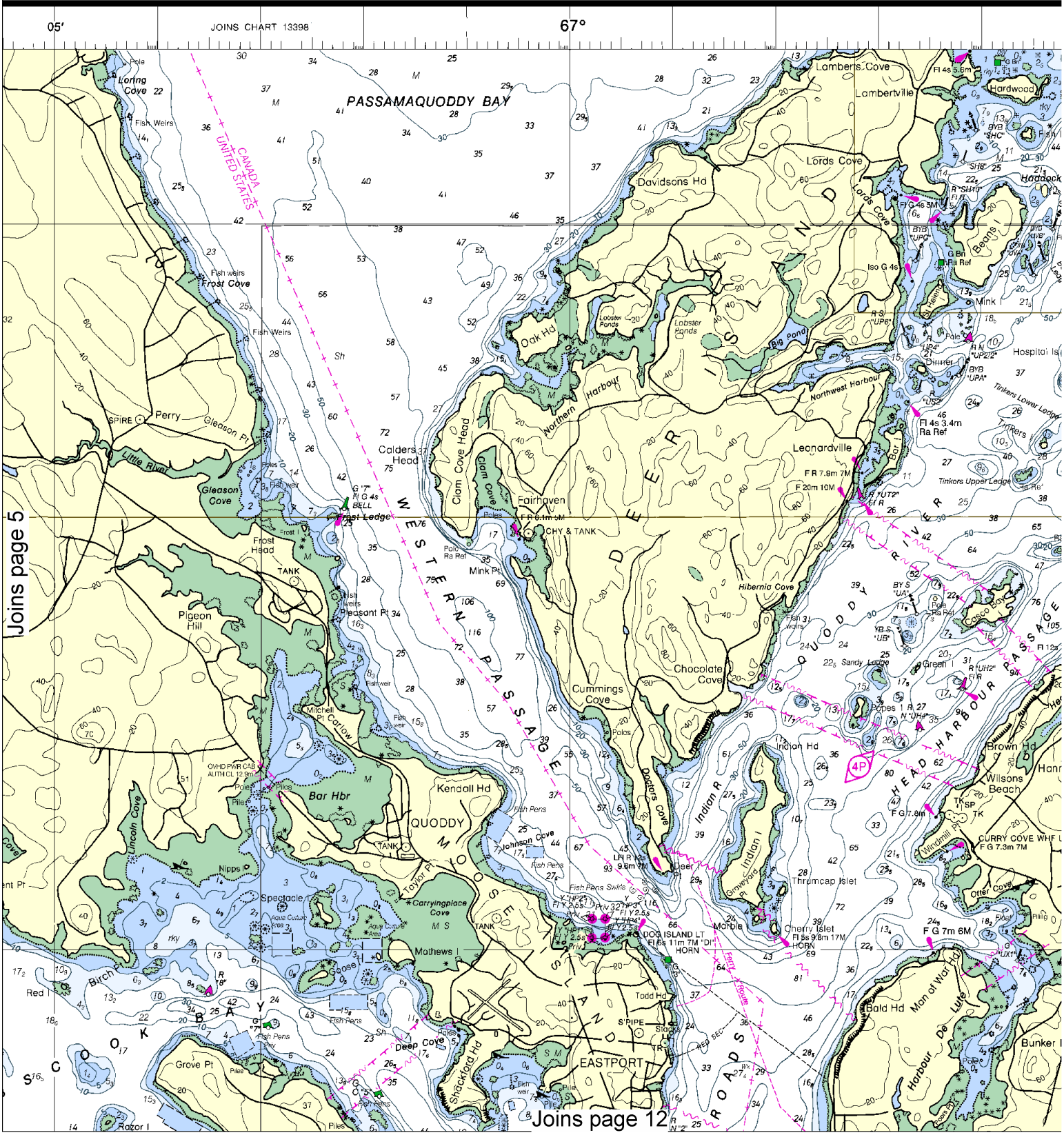
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

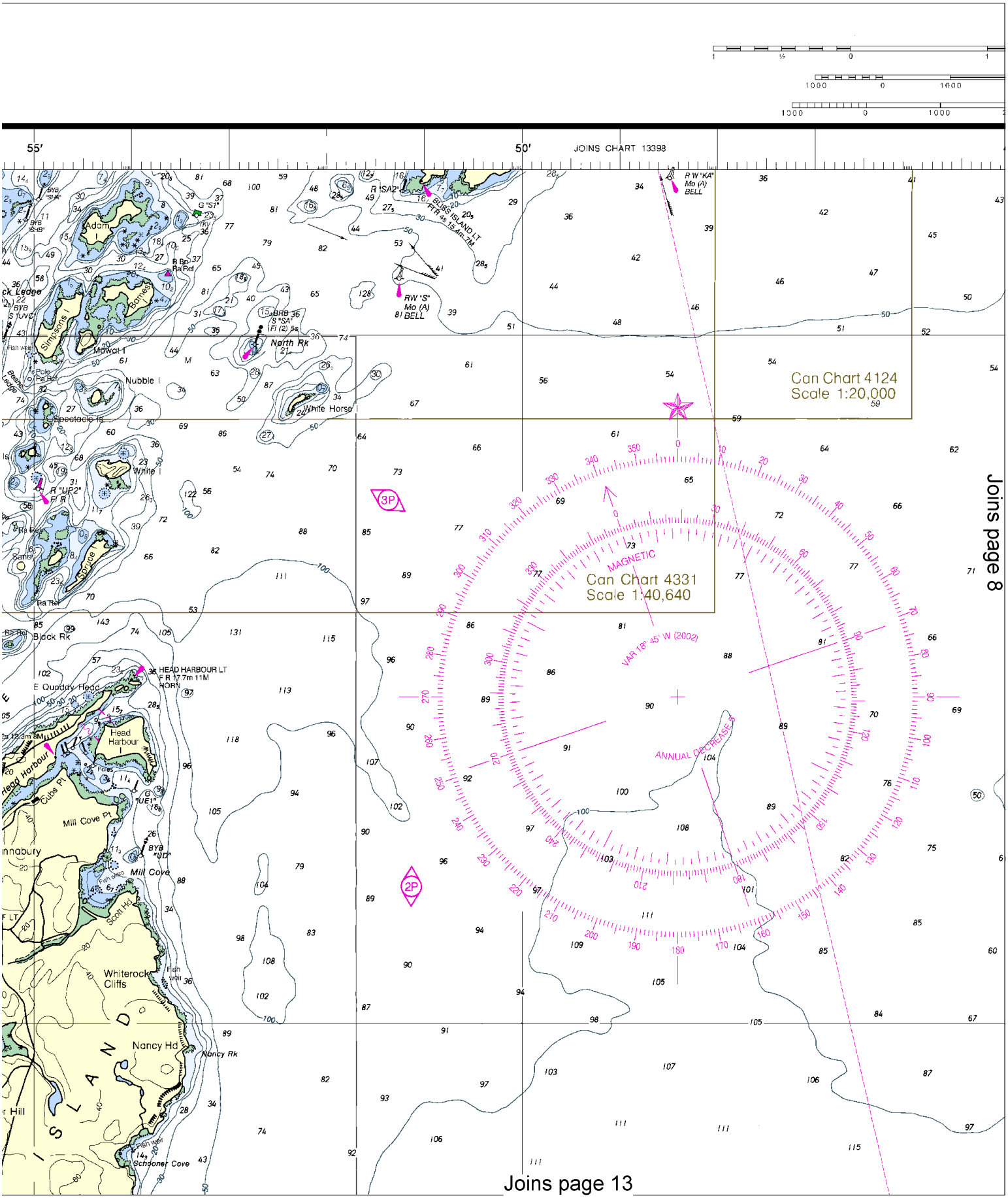


m of soundings (MLLW)	
Mean Low Water meters	Extreme Low Water meters
0.1	-1.4
0.1	-1.4
tum (Lowest Normal Tide)	
0.9	----
0.9	----

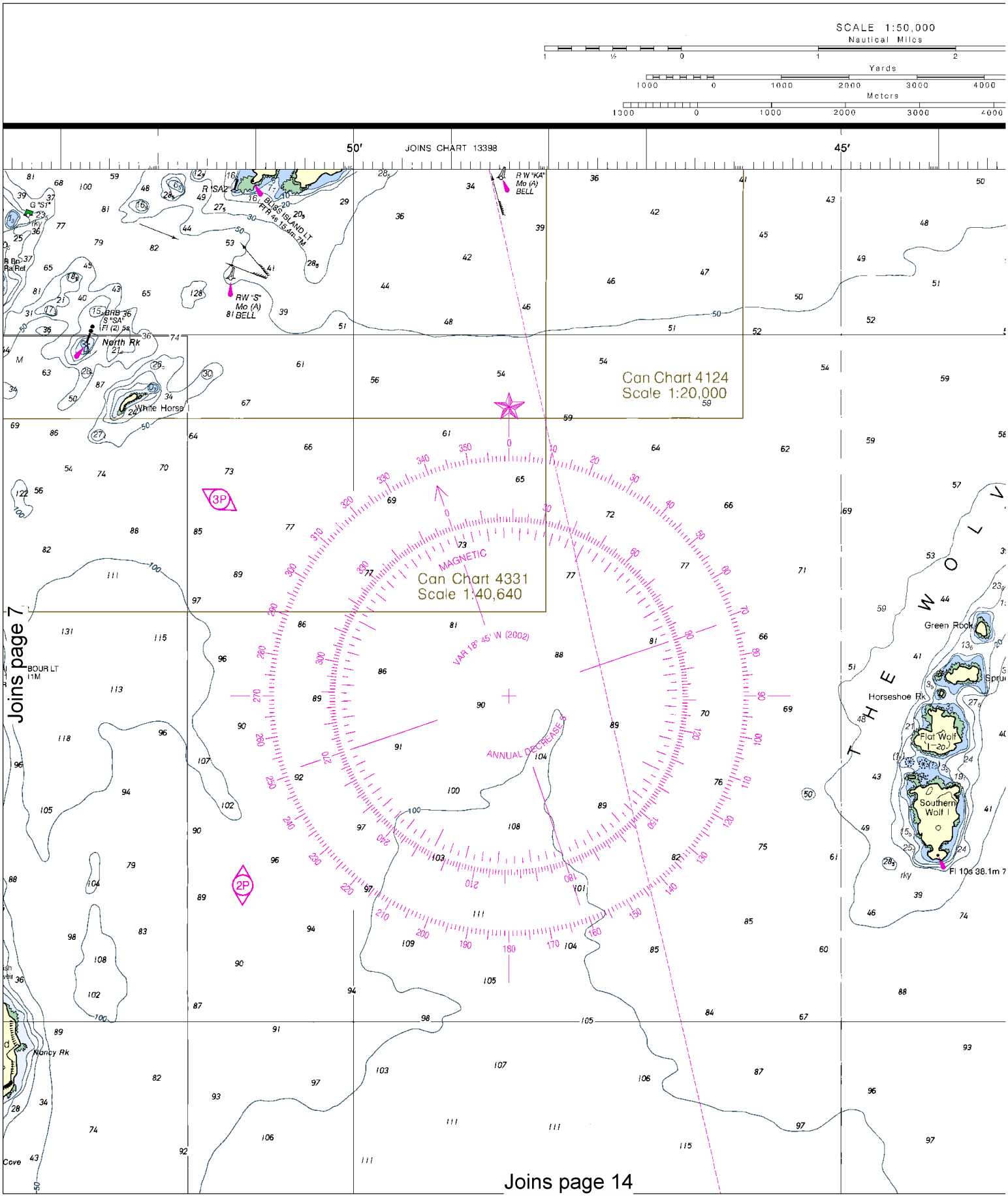
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:66667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

1st Ed., Dec. 1992 KAPP 2895





This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.



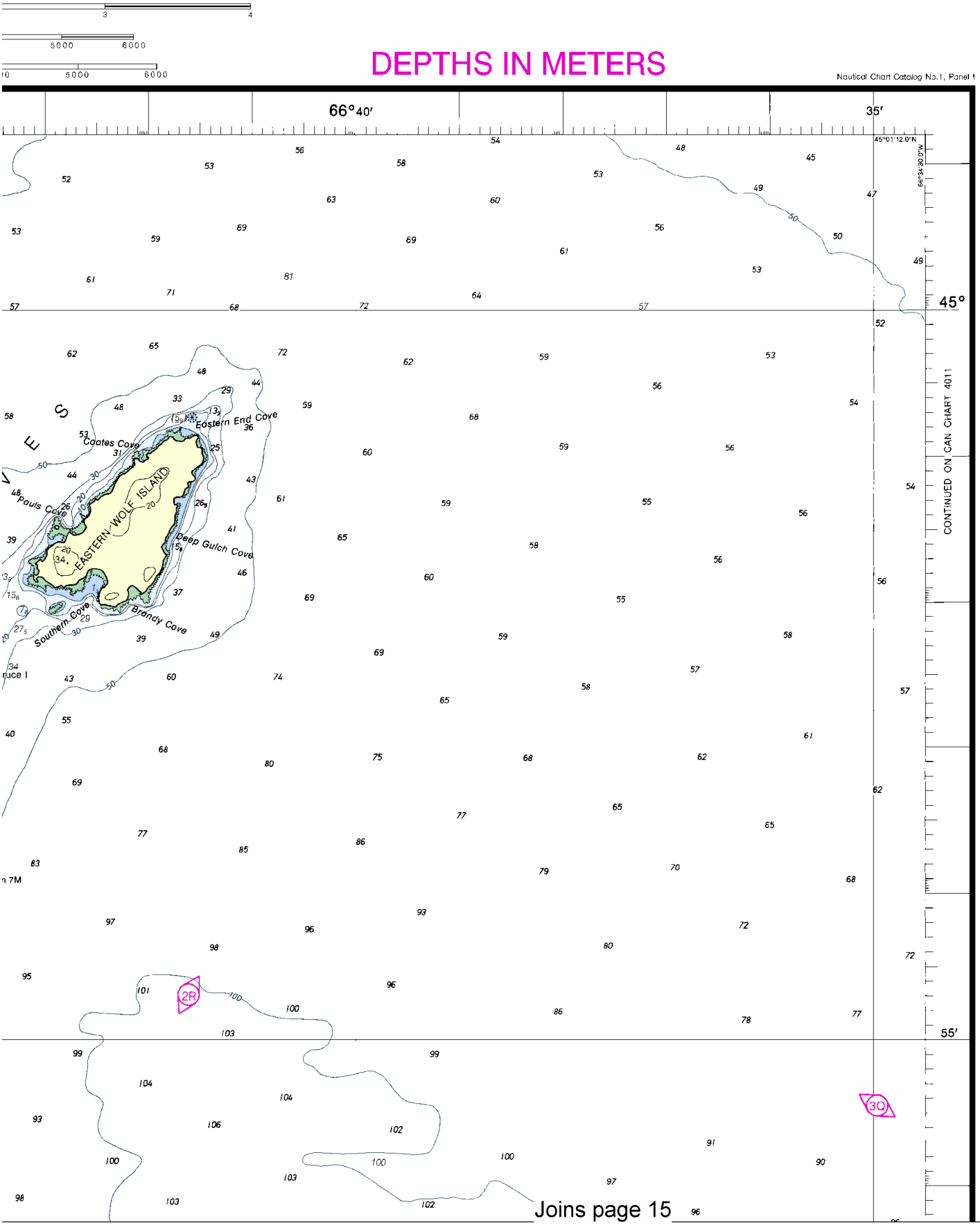
North

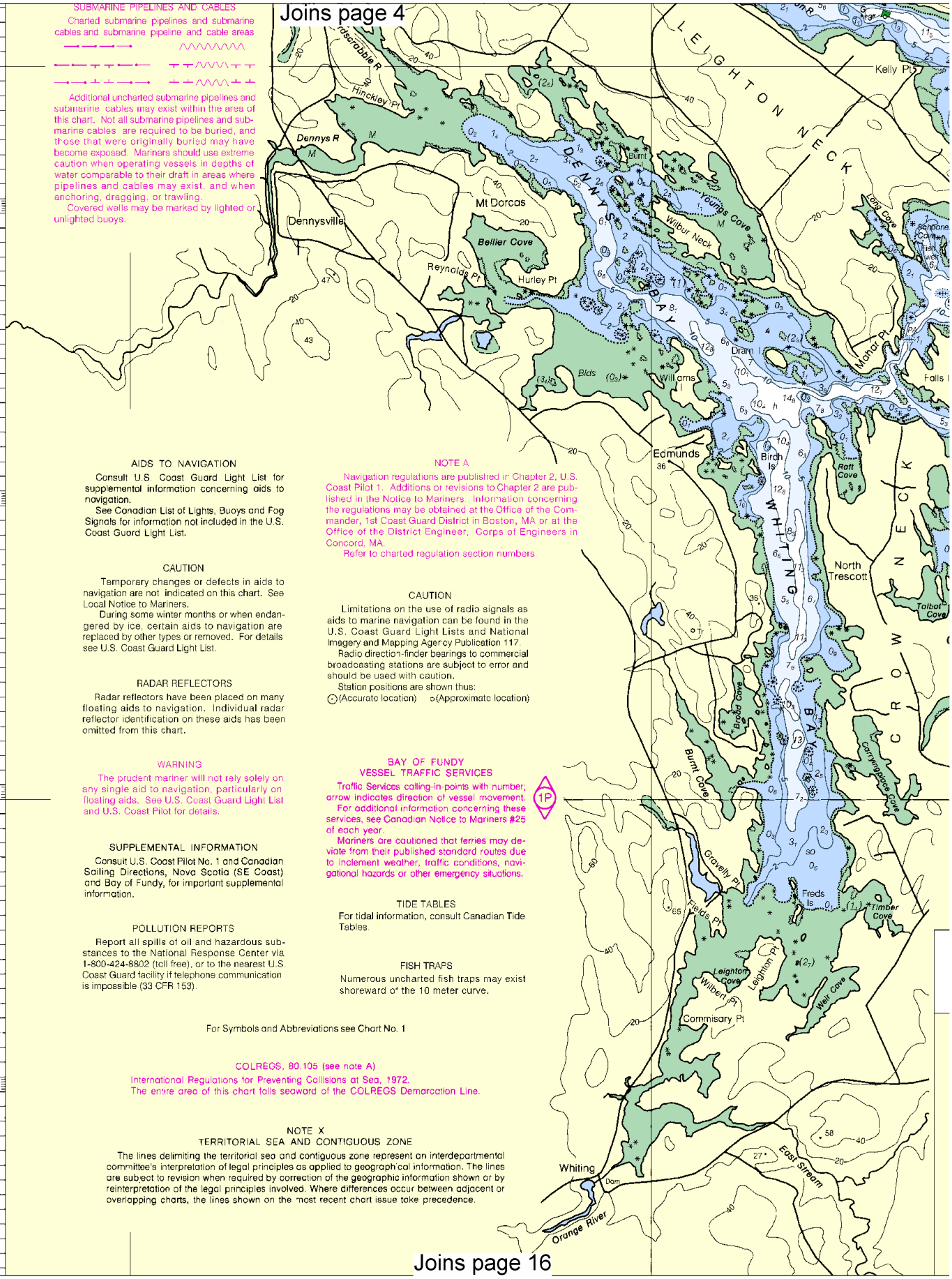
Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:50,000~~
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

See Note on page 5.

DEPTHS IN METERS





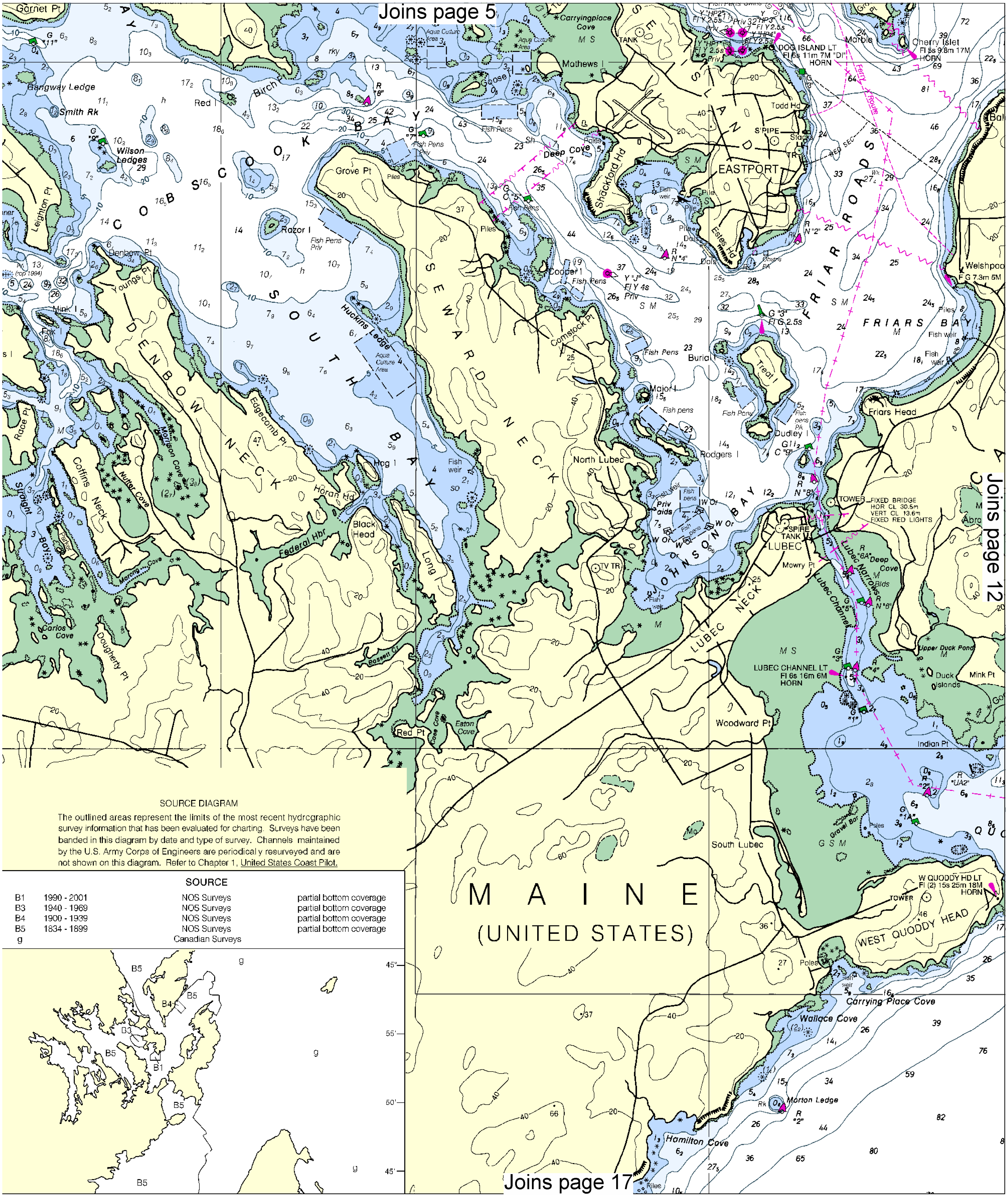
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

Joins page 5



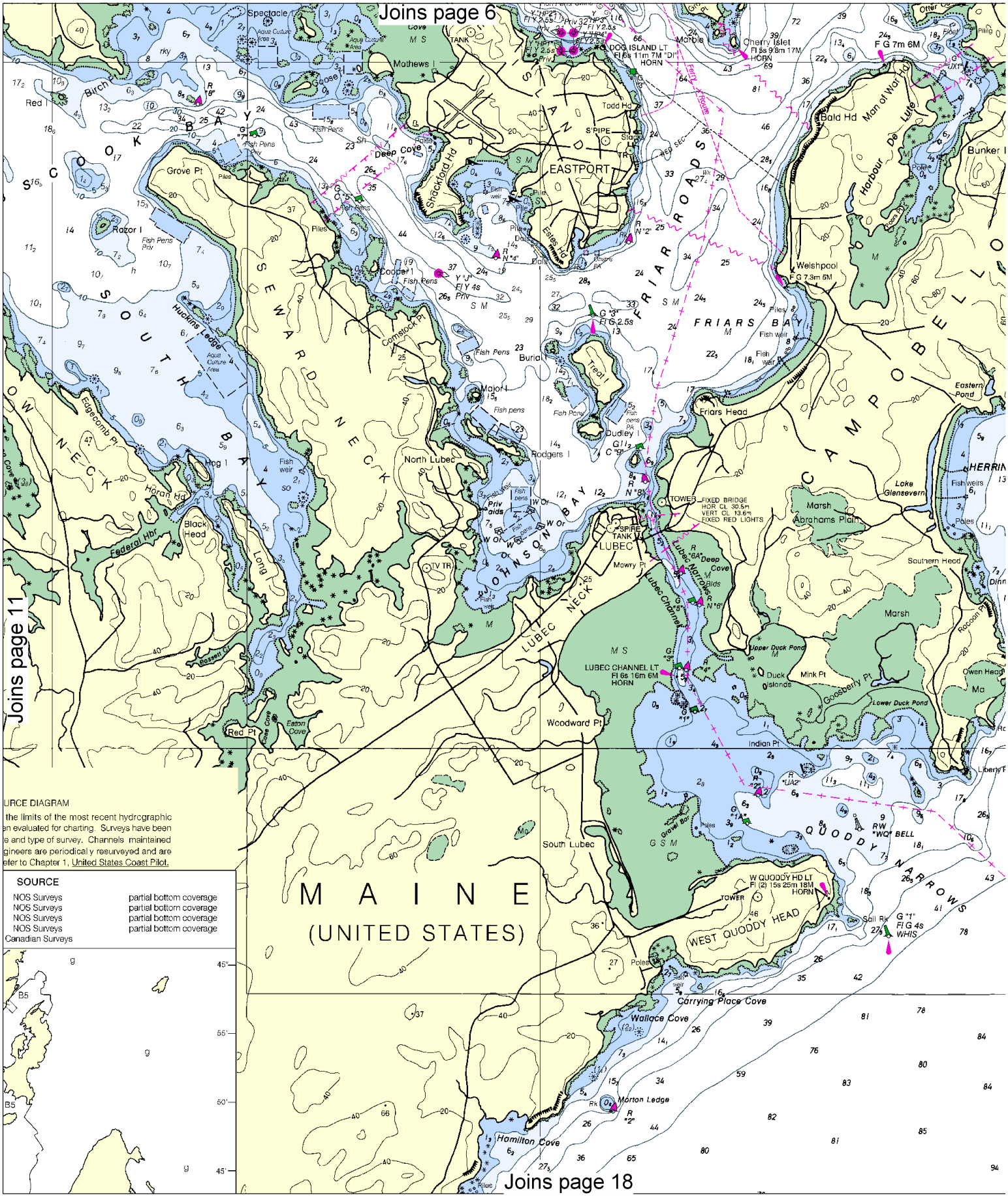
Joins page 12

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

		SOURCE	
B1	1990 - 2001	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940 - 1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900 - 1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	1834 - 1899	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
g		Canadian Surveys	

Joins page 17



URCE DIAGRAM
the limits of the most recent hydrographic
en evaluated for charting. Surveys have been
e and type of survey. Channels maintained
gineers are periodical y resurveyed and are
efer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

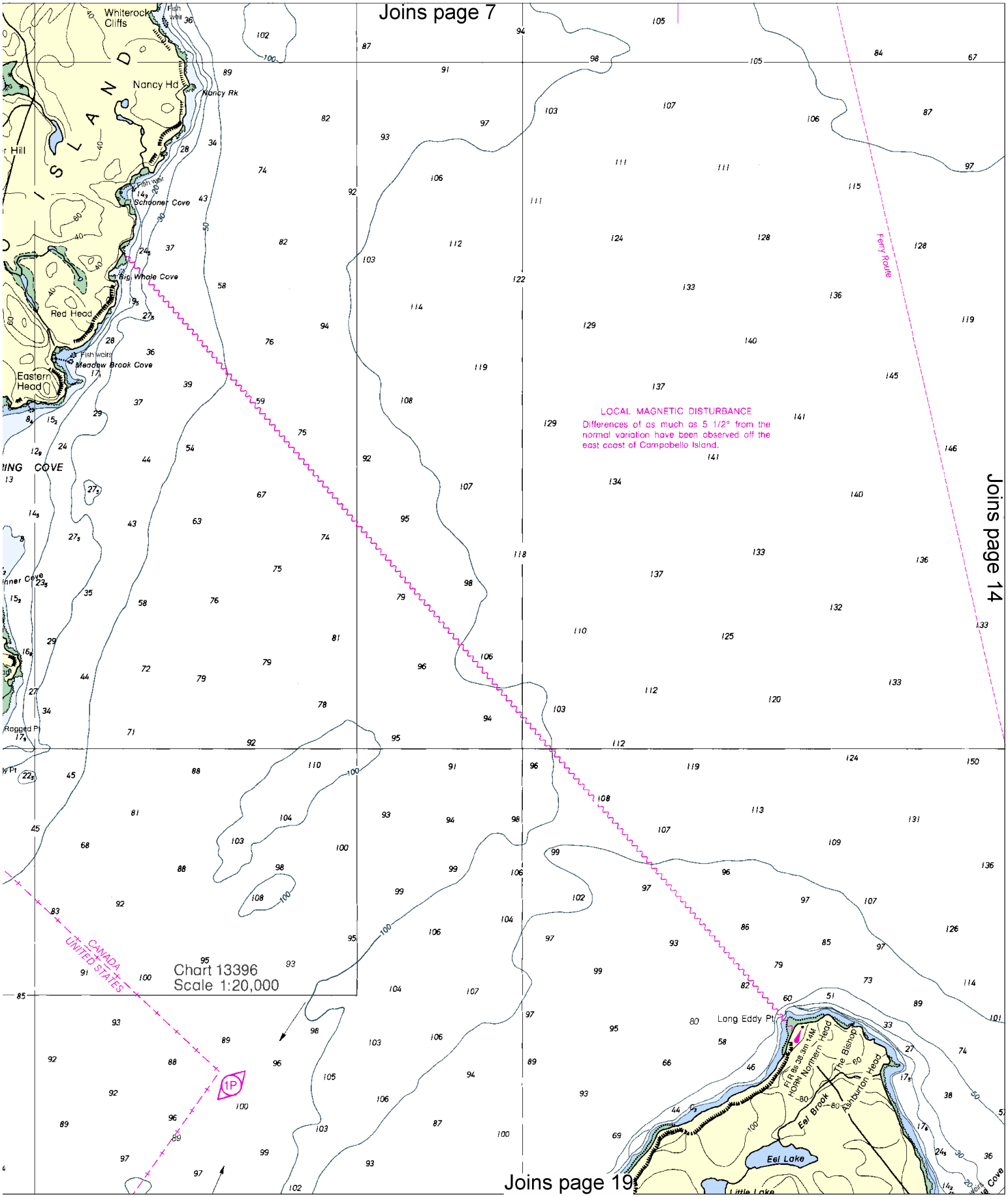
SOURCE	
NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
Canadian Surveys	

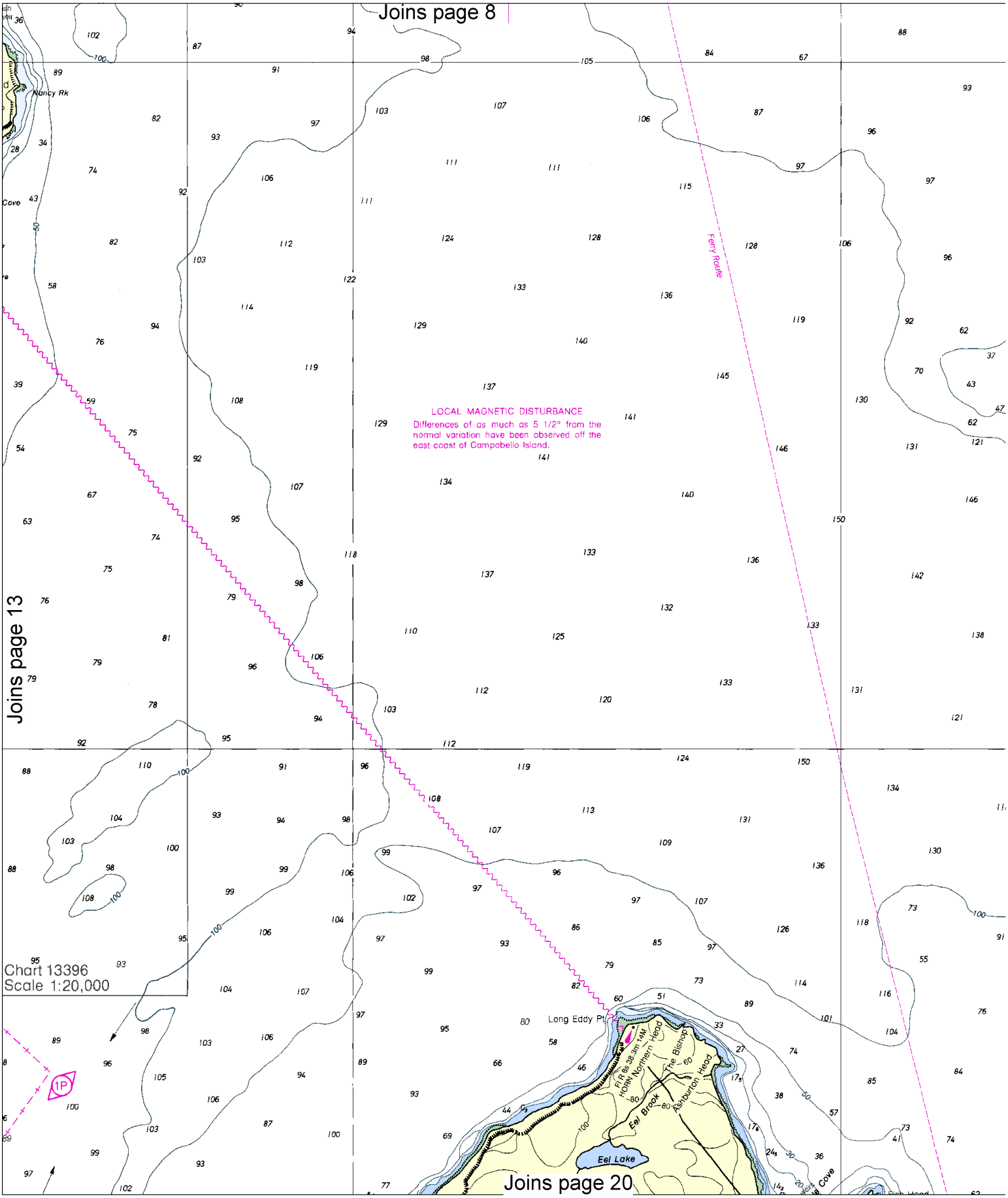
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000


Joins page 7
Whiterock Cliffs
Fish Weir
Nancy Hd
Nancy Rk
Schooner Cove
Fish Weir
Big Whale Cove
Red Head
Fish Weirs
Meadow Brook Cove
Eastern Head
LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 5 1/2° from the normal variation have been observed off the east coast of Campobello Island.
Ferry Route
Joins page 14
Chart 13396
Scale 1:20,000
CANADA
UNITED STATES
1P
Long Eddy Pt
Fl R 8s 38.9m 14M
HORN Northern Head
The Bishop
Ashburton Head
Eel Brook
Eel Lake
Little Lake
Joins page 19

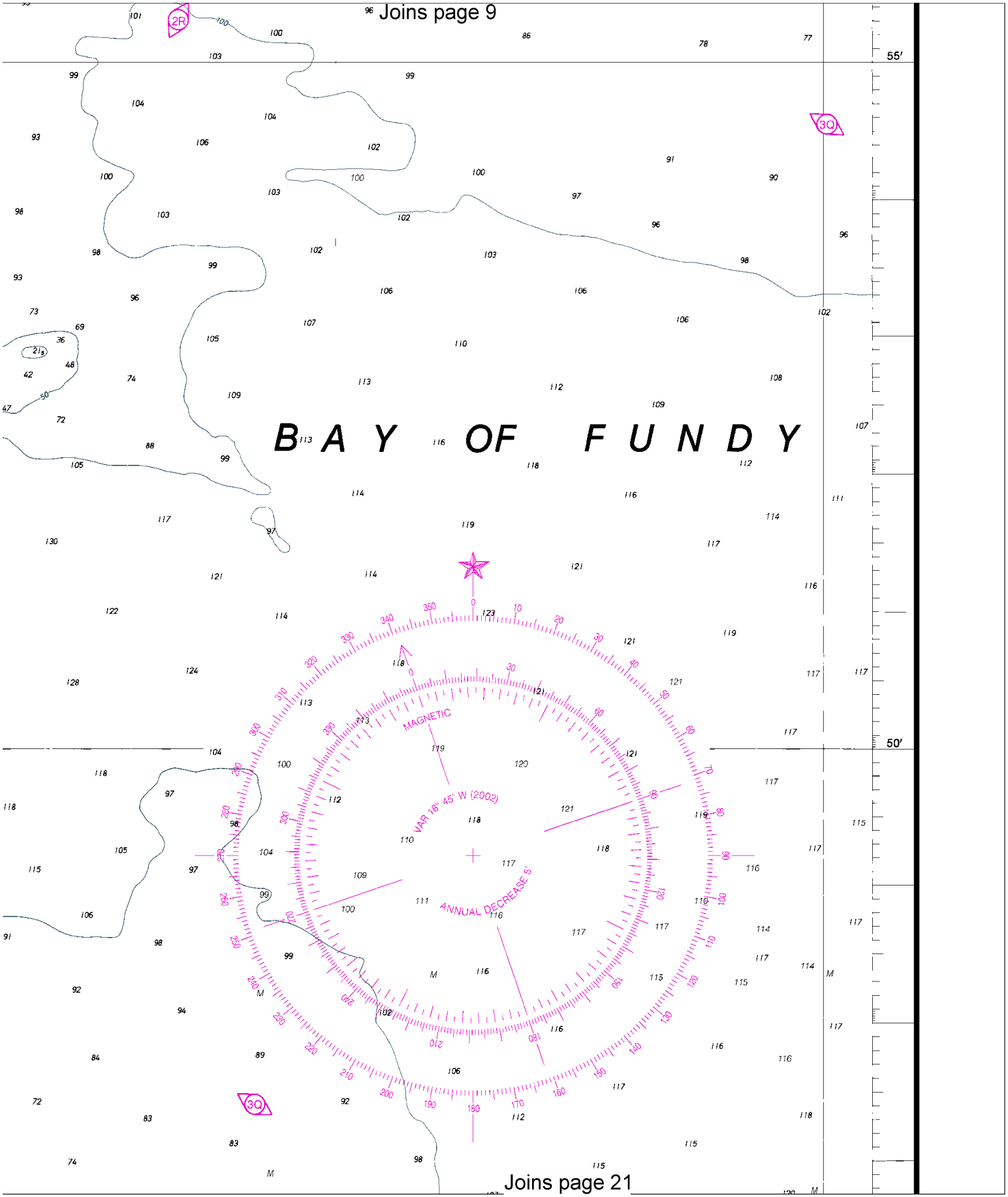


North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

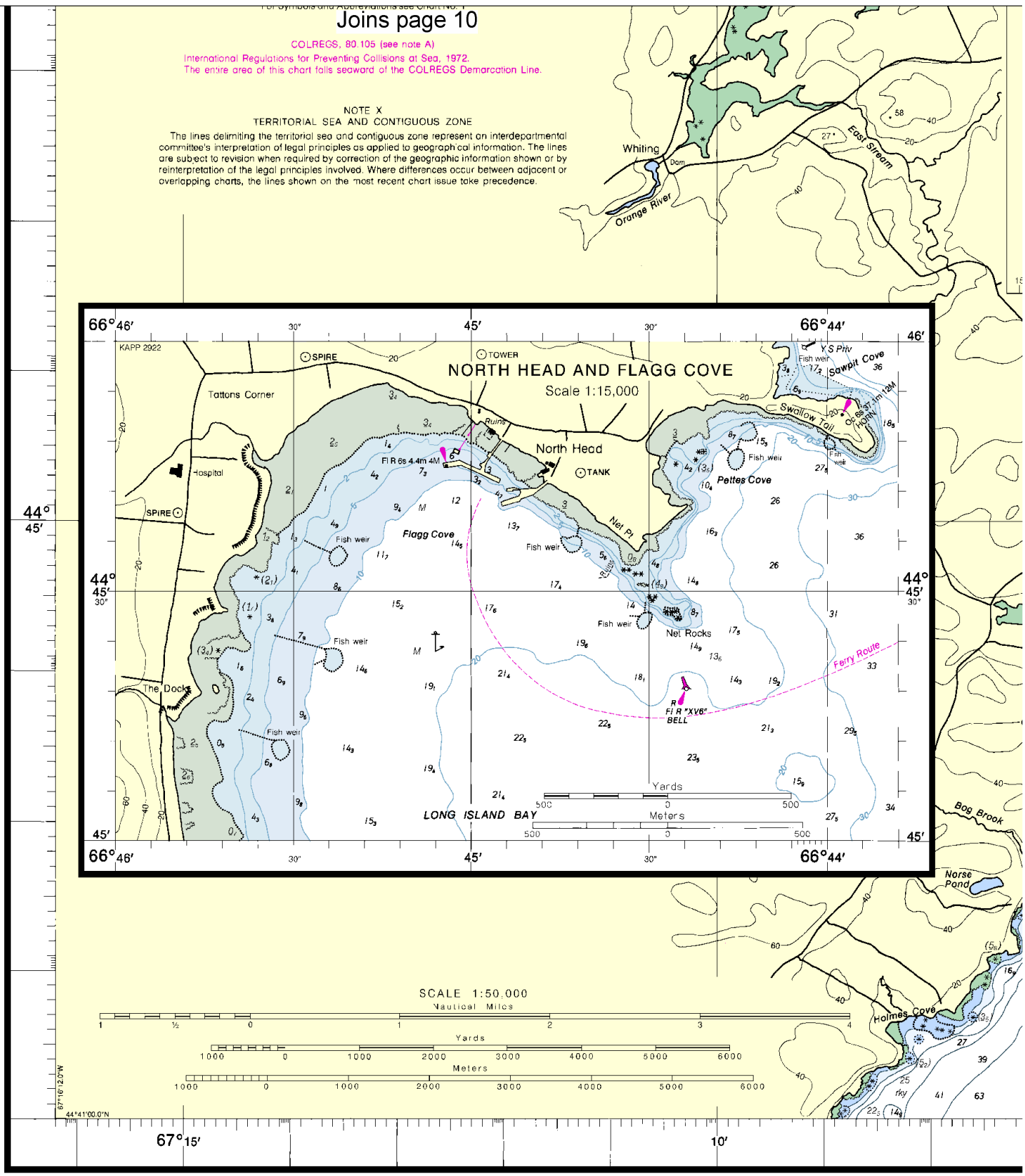

Joins page 9
BAY OF FUNDY
55'
50'
MAGNETIC
VAR 18° 45' W (2002)
ANNUAL DECREASE 5'
2R
3Q
3Q
Joins page 21

Joins page 10

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOTE X
TERRITORIAL SEA AND CONTIGUOUS ZONE

The lines delimiting the territorial sea and contiguous zone represent an interdepartmental committee's interpretation of legal principles as applied to geographical information. The lines are subject to revision when required by correction of the geographic information shown or by reinterpretation of the legal principles involved. Where differences occur between adjacent or overlapping charts, the lines shown on the most recent chart issue take precedence.



3rd Ed., Jul./02■ Corrected through NM Jul. 20/02
Corrected through LNM Jul. 9/02

13394

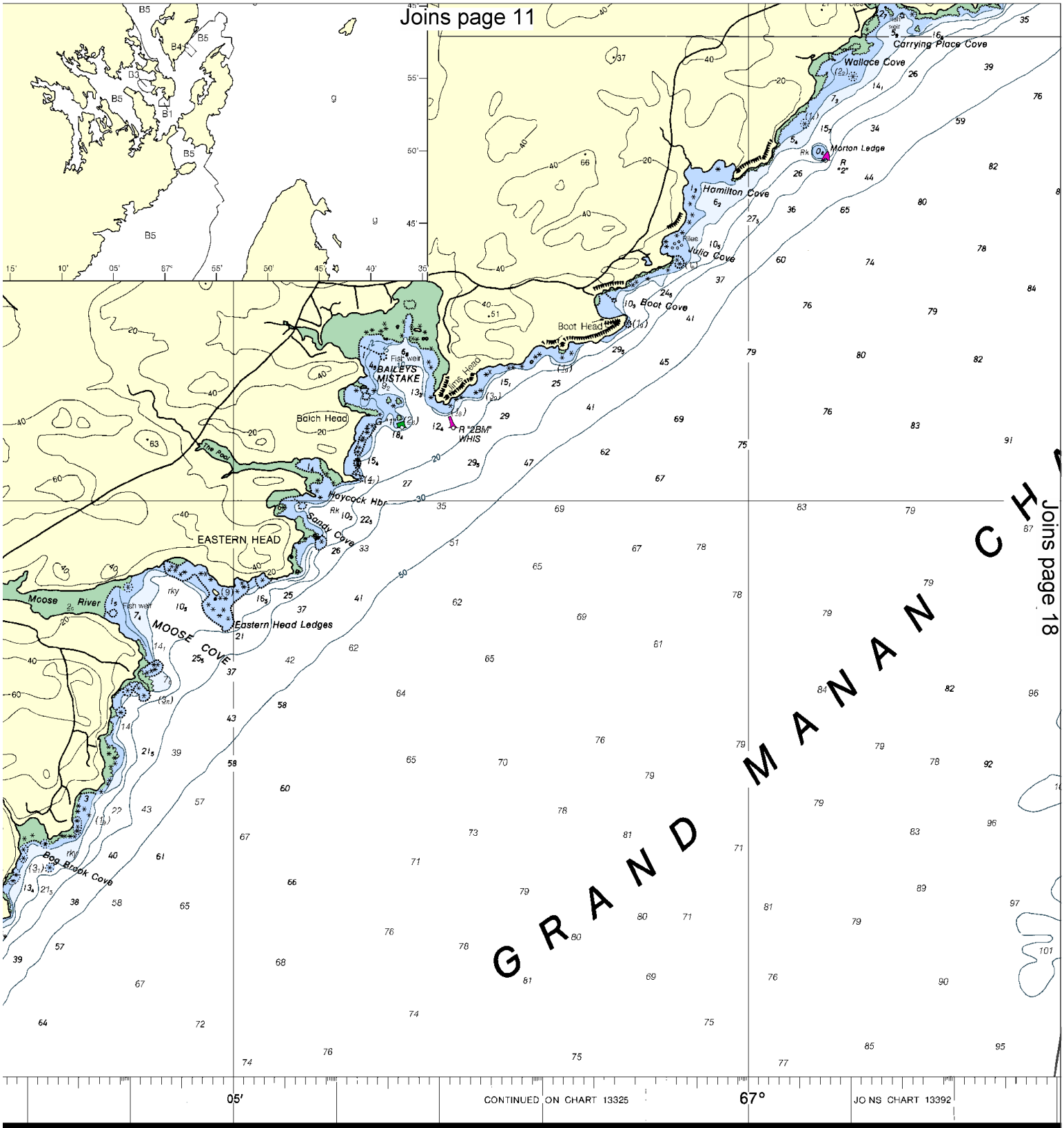
CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe naviga
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2)
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

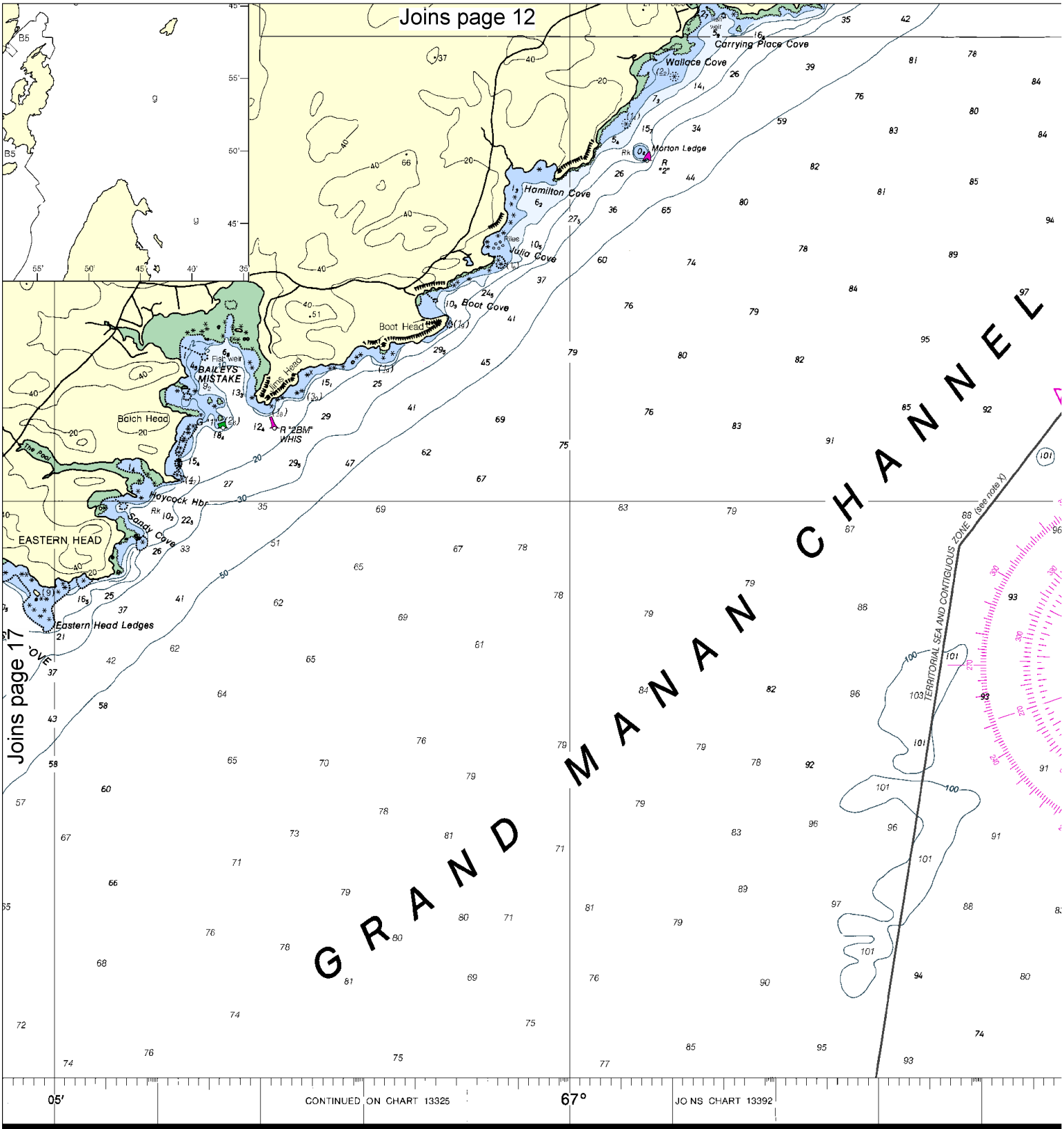
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000



gation. The National
ns, or comments for
52), National Ocean

DEPTHS IN METERS

U.S. D
NATIONAL OCEA



EPTHS IN METERS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTI
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

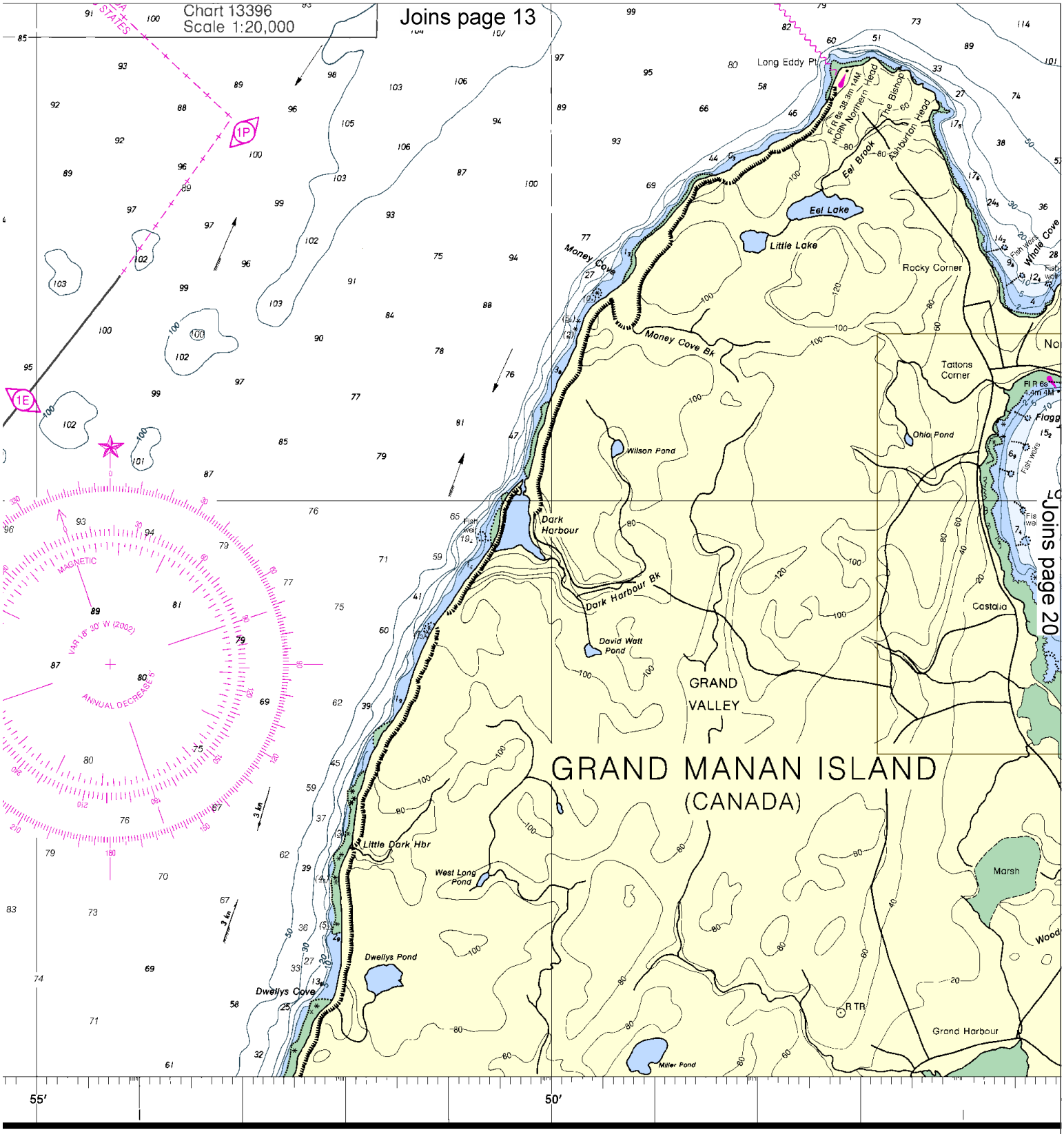
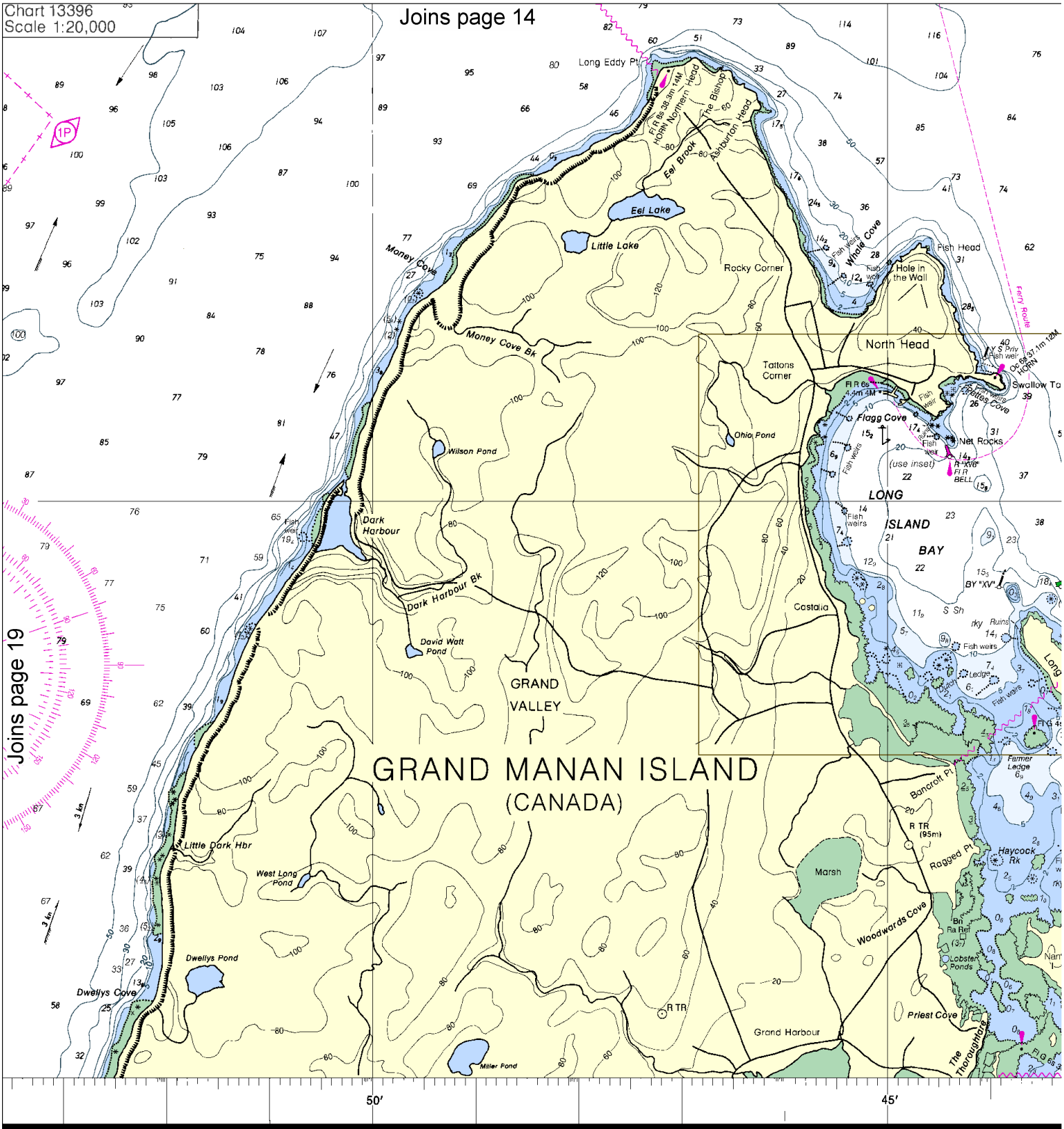


Chart 13396
Scale 1:20,000
Joins page 13
Joins page 20
GRAND MANAN ISLAND
(CANADA)
GRAND VALLEY
Long Eddy Pt
The Bishop
Northern Head
Ashburton Head
Eel Brook
Eel Lake
Little Lake
Rocky Corner
Money Cove
Money Cove Bk
Whale Cove
Tattons Corner
Ohio Pond
Wilson Pond
Dark Harbour
Dark Harbour Bk
David Watt Pond
Castalia
Little Dark Hbr
West Long Pond
Dwellys Pond
Dwellys Cove
Marsh
Grand Harbour
Miller Pond
1P
1E
55′
50′

STRATION



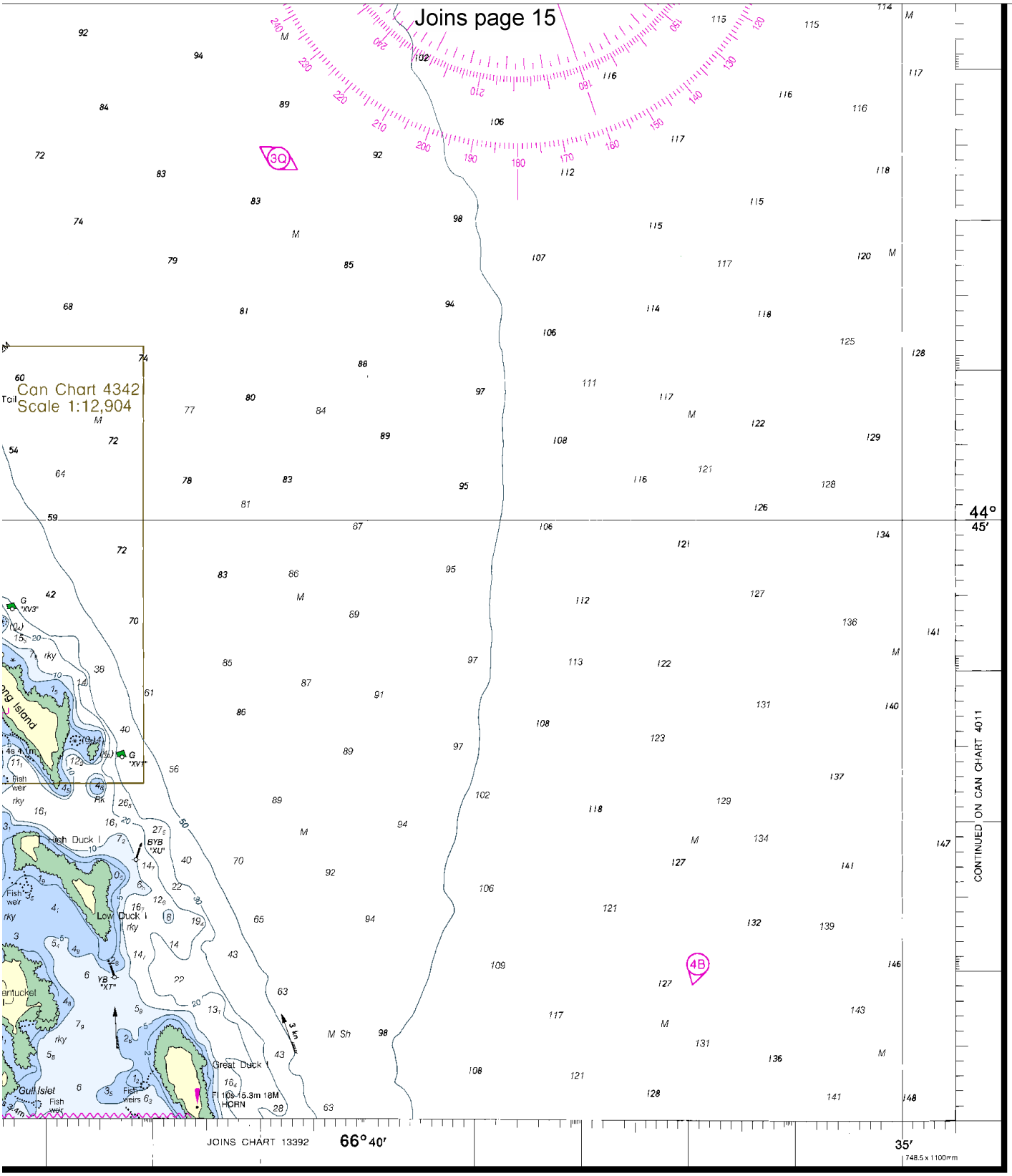
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:50,000~~

Nautical Miles 1 0 1 2 3 4

Yards 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000

See Note on page 5.



Grand Manan Channel - Northern Part

DEPTHS IN METERS - SCALE 1:50,000

13394

ED. NO. 3

NSN 7642014008025 NIMA REFERENCE NO. 13ACO13394

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Group Southwest Harbor – 207-244-4204
Coast Guard Eastport – 207-853-2845
Maine Marine Patrol – 800-432-7381
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.